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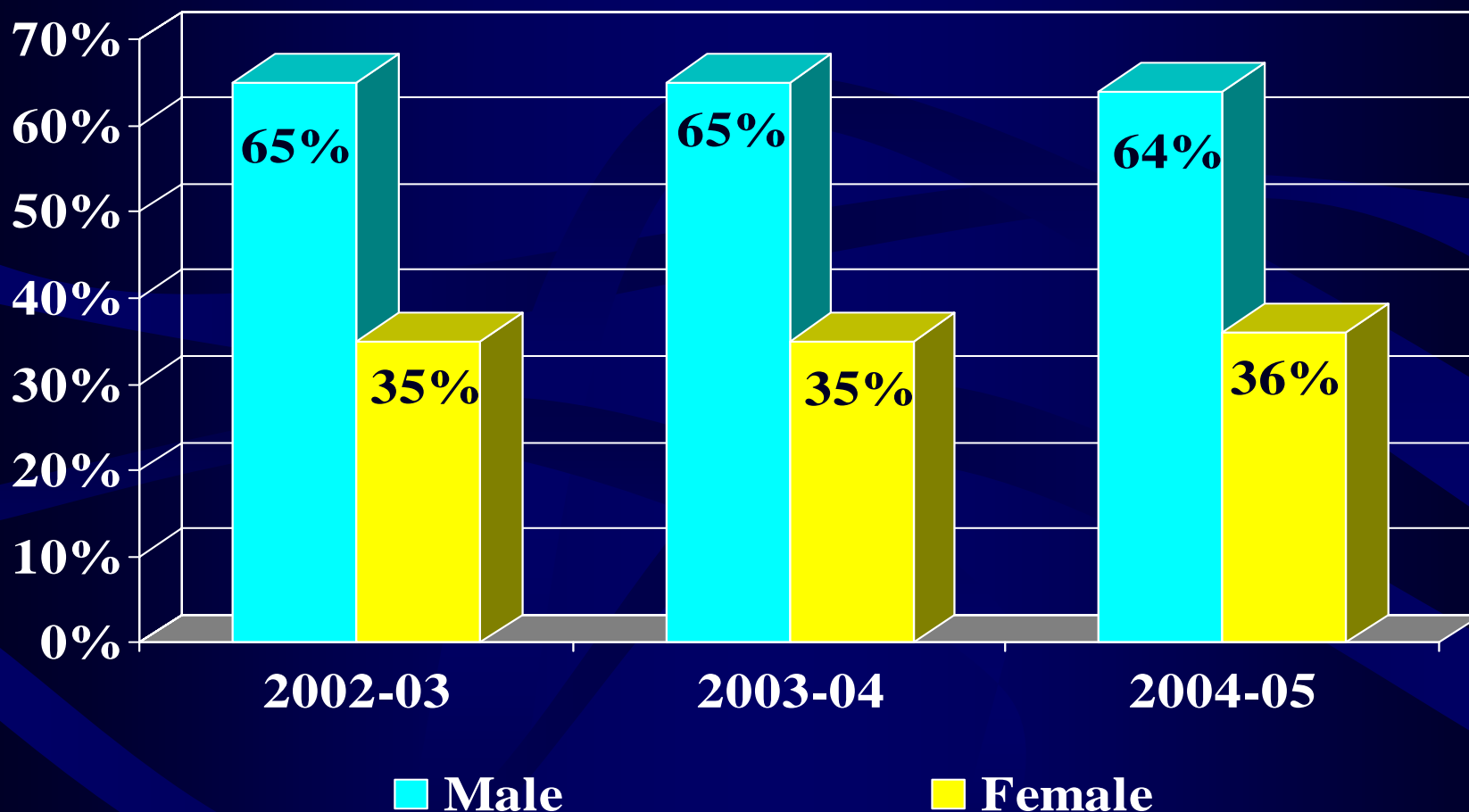
ADP Mission

To lead efforts to reduce alcoholism, drug addiction and problem gambling in California by developing, administering and supporting prevention, treatment and recovery programs.

ADP Vision

To have Californians understand that alcoholism, drug addiction and problem gambling are chronic conditions that can be successfully prevented and treated.

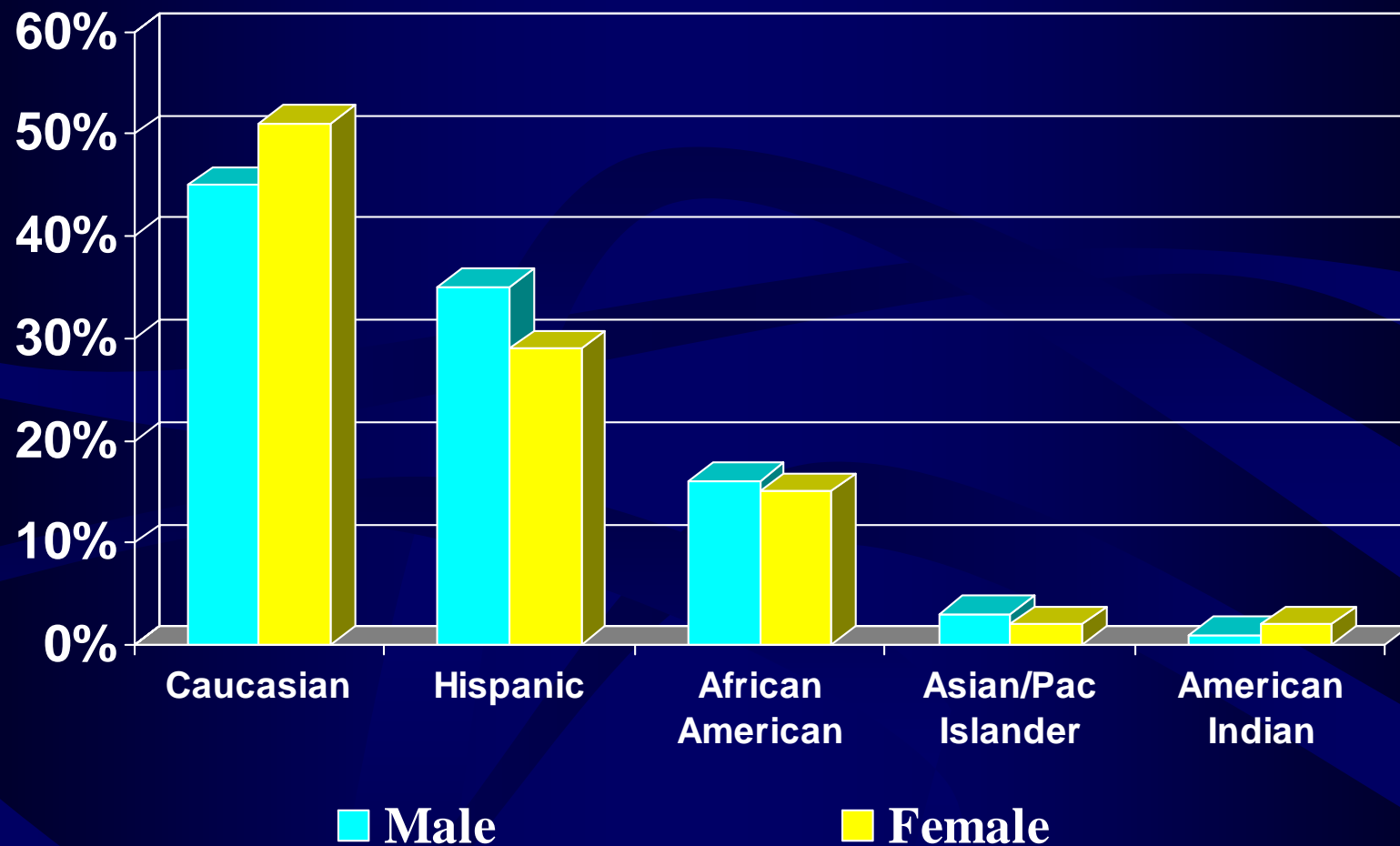
Annual Statewide Treatment Admissions Average 226,700



Female Admissions Represent 36% of Total: National Average = 31%

Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs), SFY 2004-2005

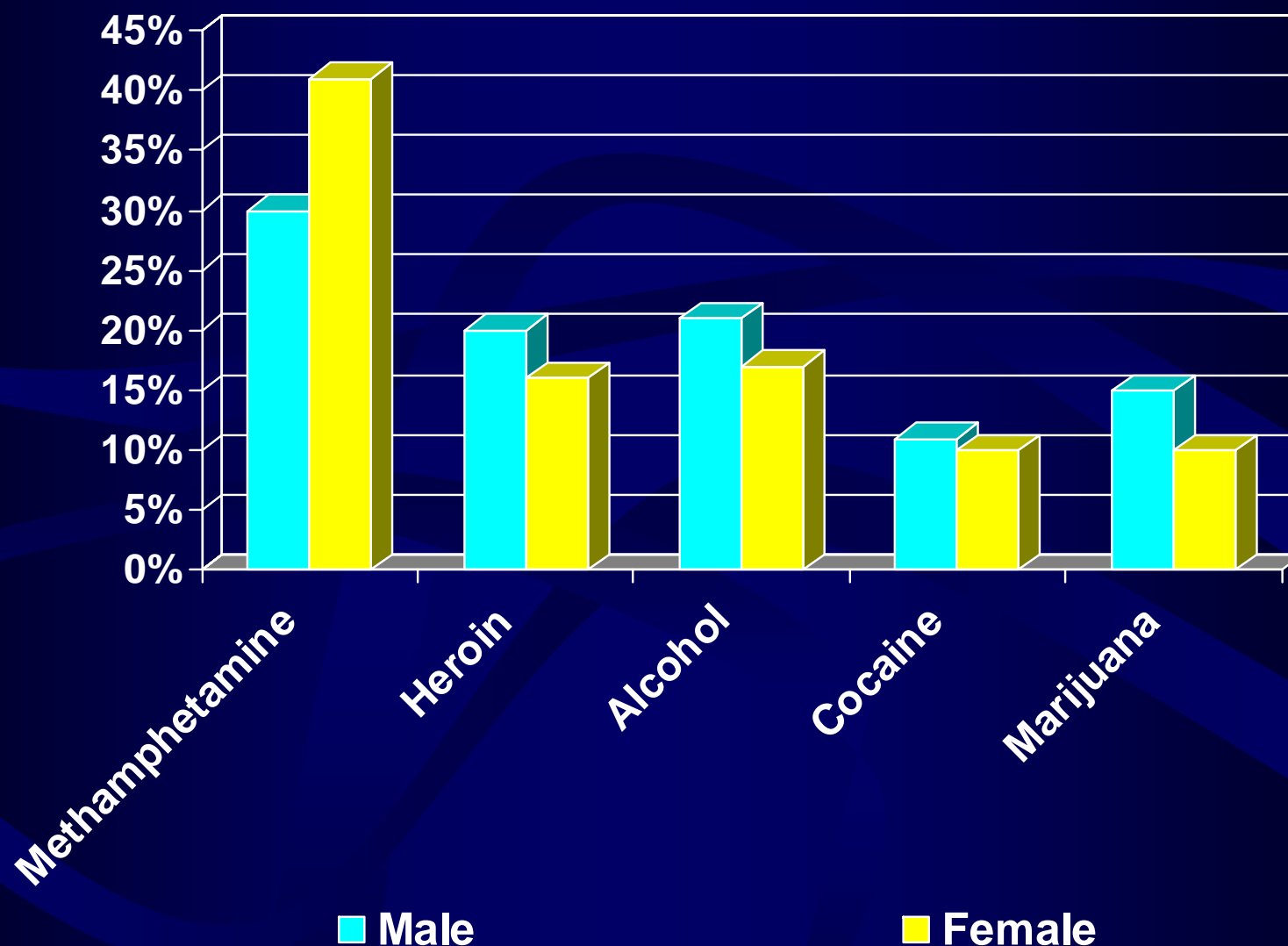
Racial and Ethnic Population



Female Admissions Tend to be More Caucasians and Fewer Hispanics than Males

Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs), SFY 2004-2005

Gender Differences in Substance Use Pattern



Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs), SFY 2004-2005

Methamphetamine Use by Women



A larger percentage of females (41%) than males (30%) cited Methamphetamine (MA) as their primary drug (2004-05).

For African American women under 21, marijuana is the primary drug of abuse, but MA surpassed cocaine/crack in 2004-05 to become their secondary drug of choice.

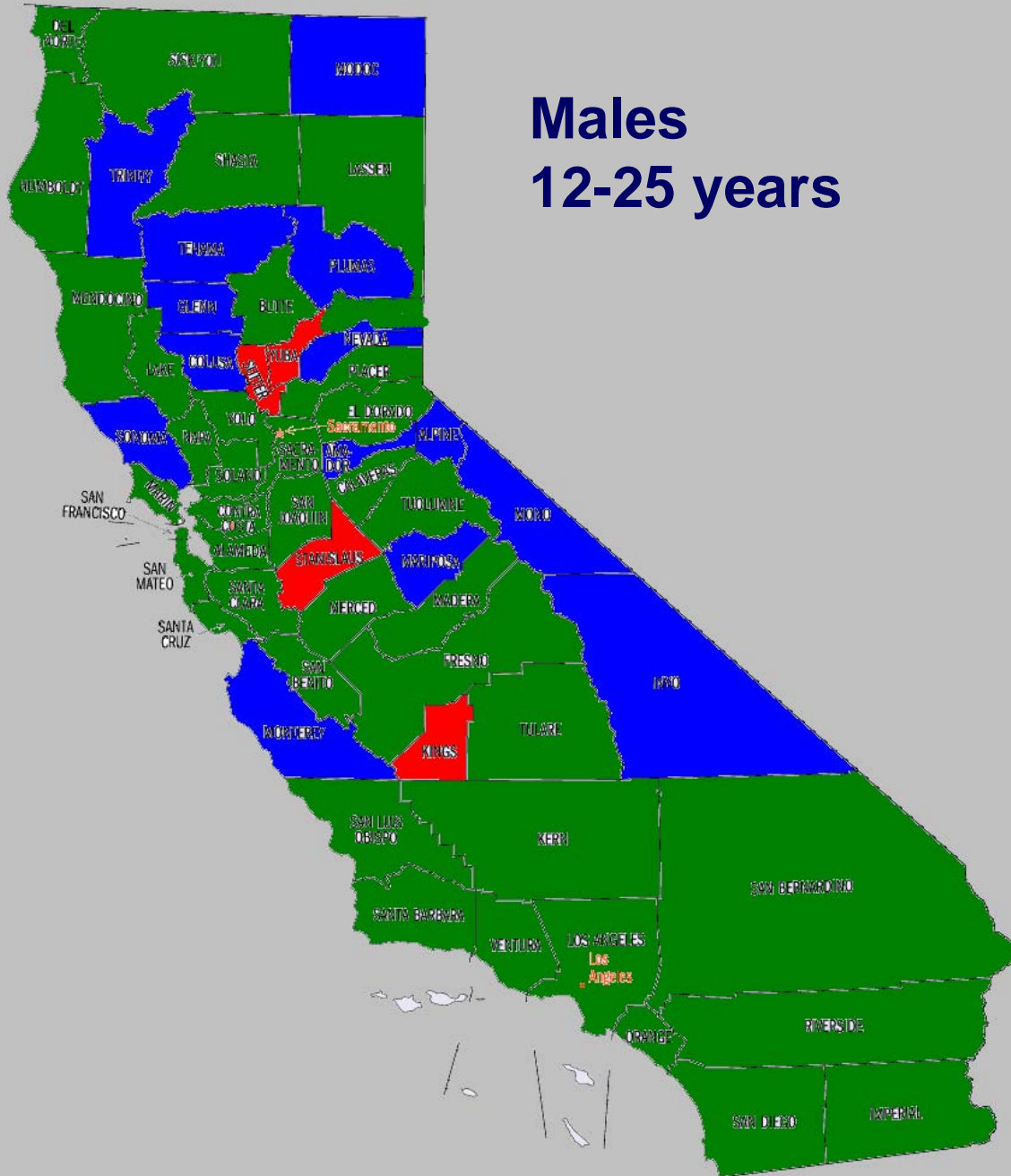
Difference in use of Asian Pacific Islander Females with Methamphetamine as Primary Drug

Filipino	66.3%
Guamanian	61.1%
Japanese	59.1%
Hawaiian	53.6%
Vietnamese	51.0%
Asian Indian	51.0%
Cambodian	50.0%
Chinese	46.5%
Korean	42.6%
Laotian	41.4%
Samoan	35.0%



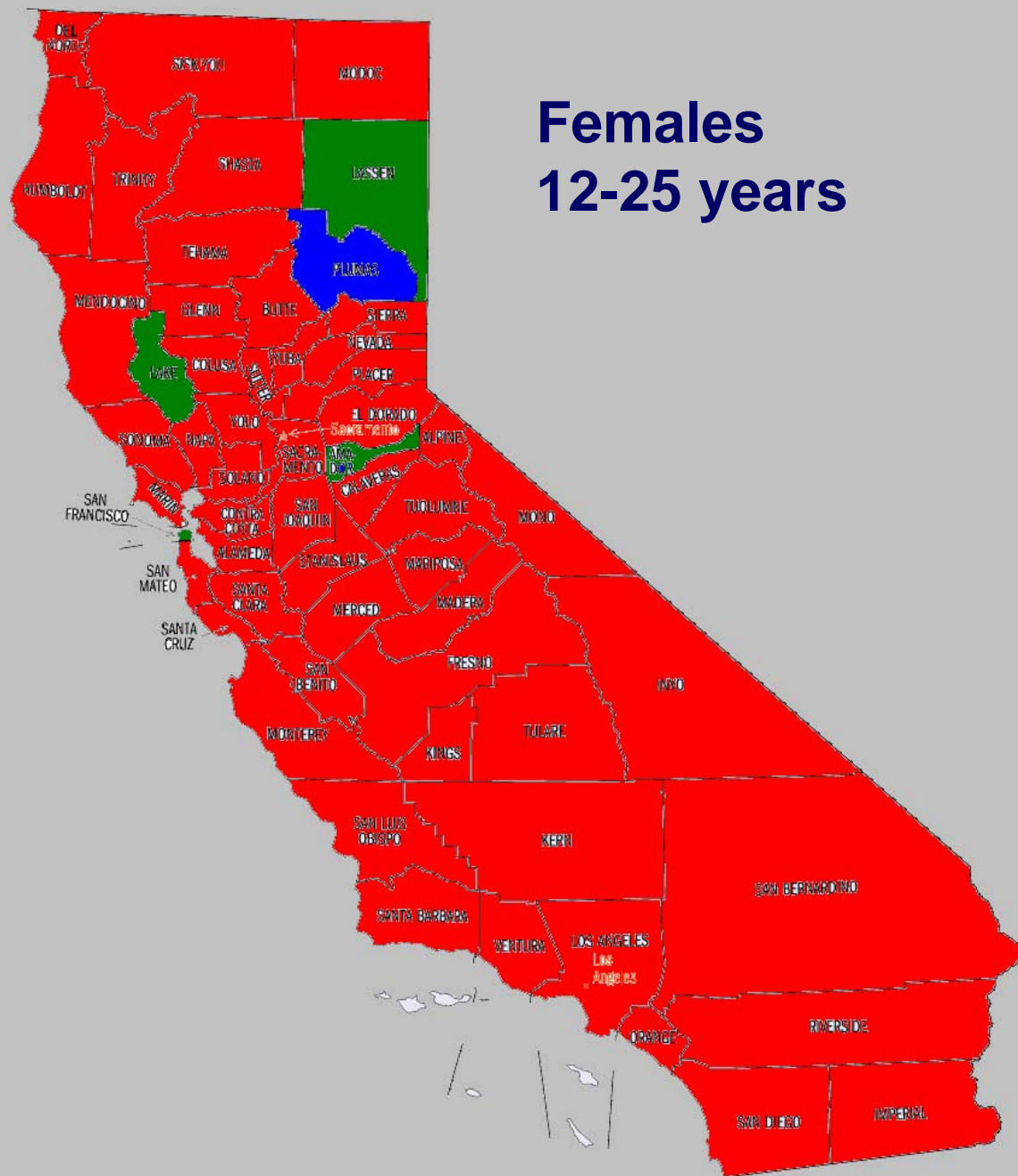
Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs), SFY 2004-2005

**Males
12-25 years**



**Most
Common
Primary
Drug of
Abuse at
Admission:
SFY 2000-01**

Red: Methamphetamine
Blue: Alcohol
Green: Marijuana

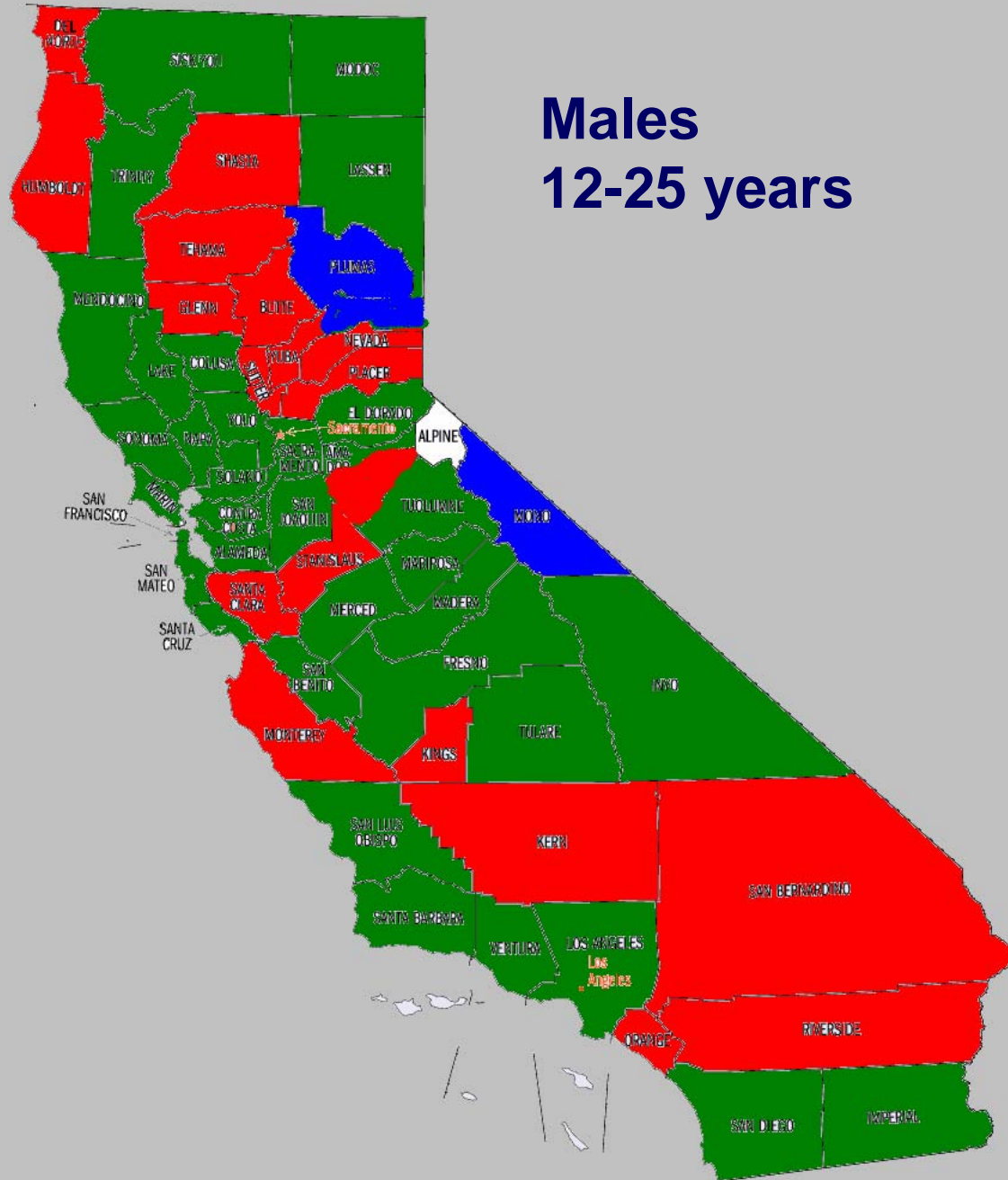


**Females
12-25 years**

**Most
Common
Primary Drug
of Abuse at
Admission:
SFY 2004-05**

Red: Methamphetamine
Blue: Alcohol
Green: Marijuana

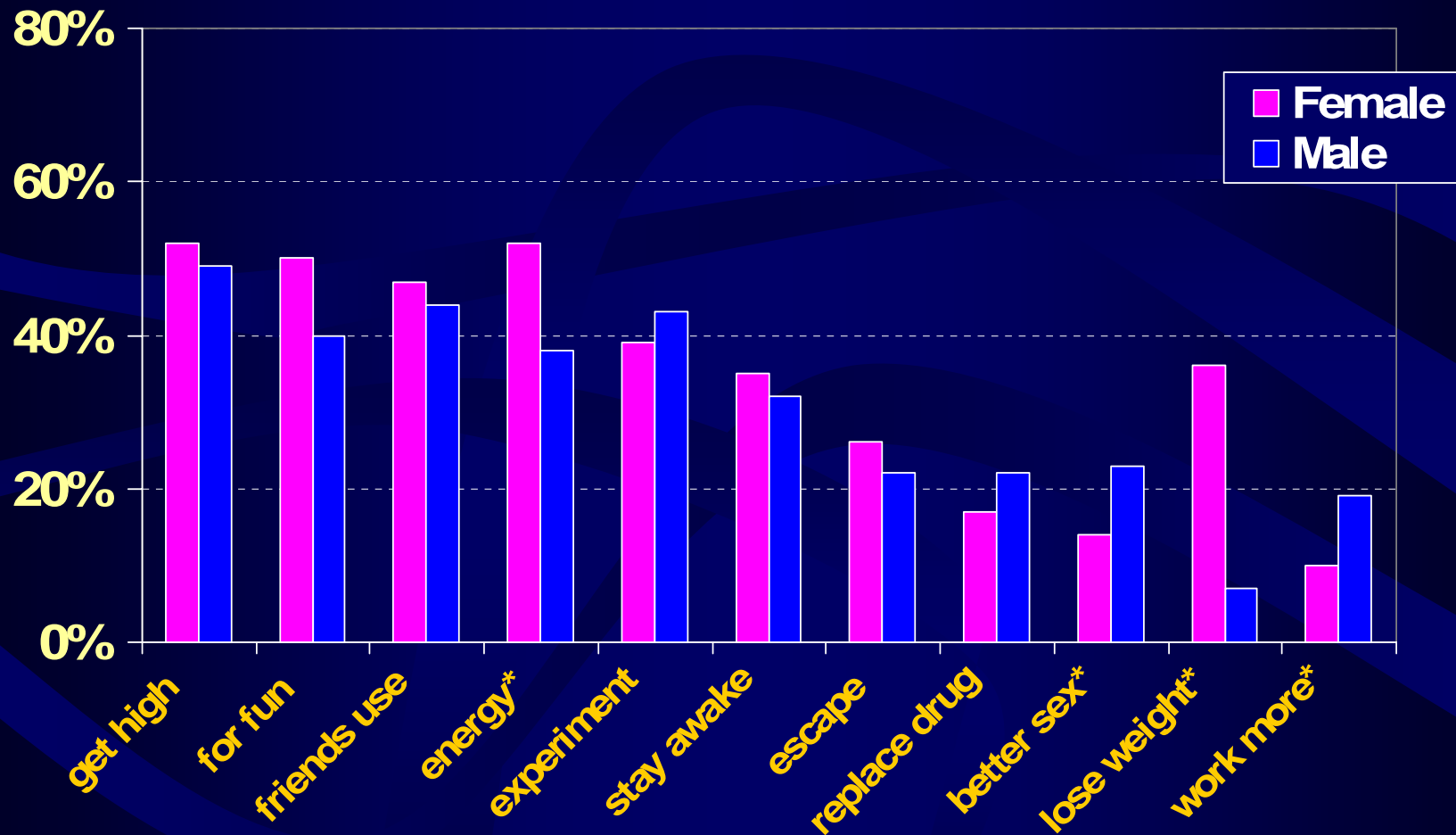
Males 12-25 years



**Most
Common
Primary Drug
of Abuse at
Admission:
SFY 2004-05**

Red: Methamphetamine
Blue: Alcohol
Green: Marijuana
White: Clients equally distributed

Self-Reported Reasons for Starting Methamphetamine Use



* Significant difference between women and men $p < .05$

Methamphetamine Practitioner's Reference

METHAMPHETAMINE TREATMENT

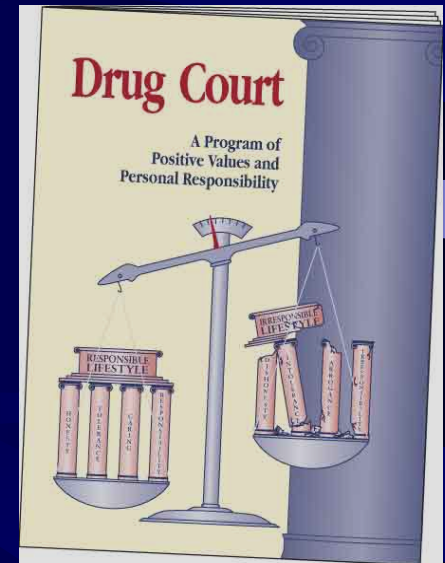
A Practitioner's Reference:

Series 1, June 2006

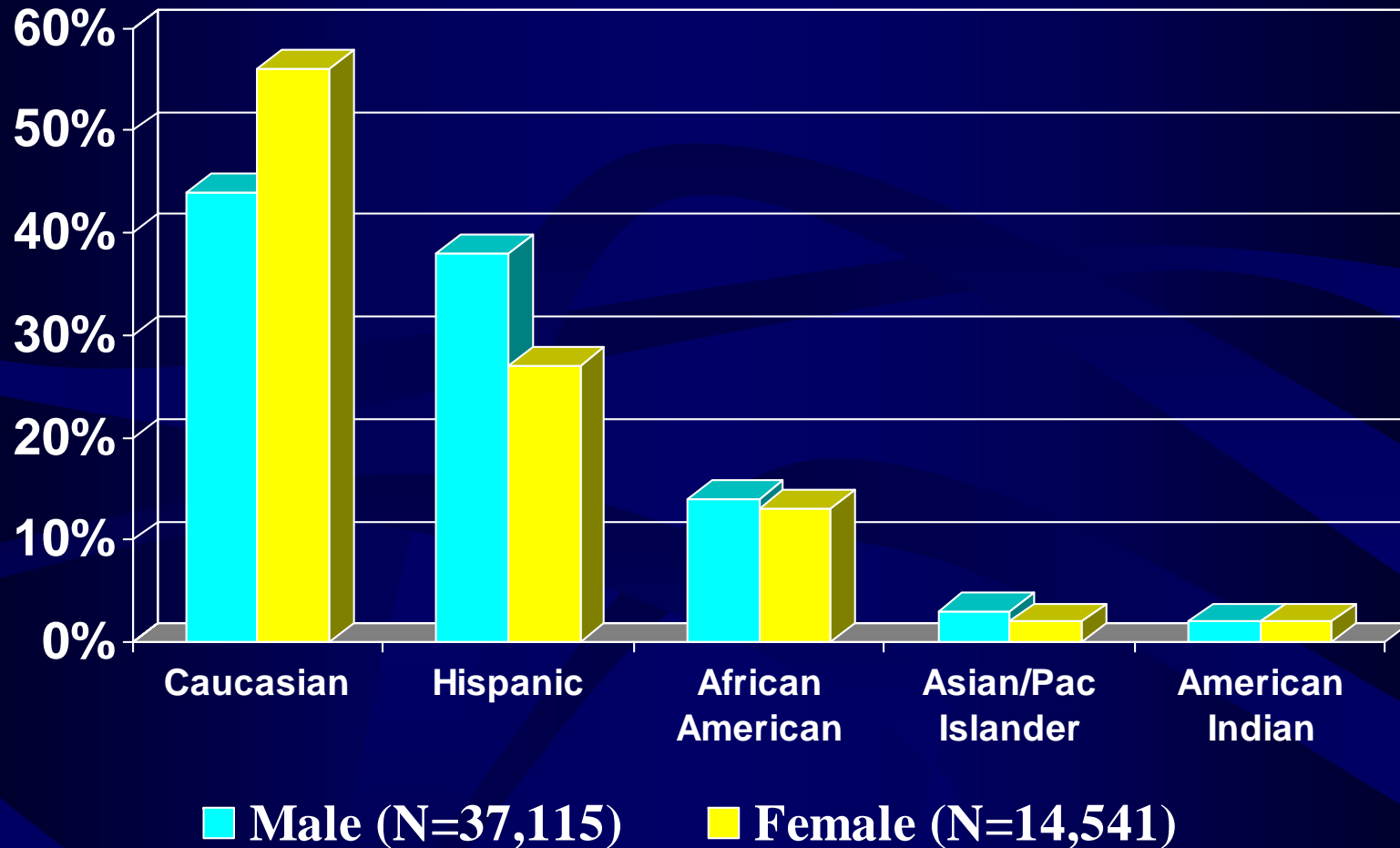
- Methamphetamine and Criminal Justice
- Methamphetamine Prevalence in California
- Guidelines for Effective Assessment, Treatment Planning, and Recovery for MA Users
- Methamphetamine Use Among Latinos
- Methamphetamine Use Among Adolescents/Young Adults
- The Effects of Route of Administration in Methamphetamine Abuse
- Methamphetamine and Co-occurring Disorders
- Best Practices for Treating MA-Dependent Individuals
- Trends in MA Treatment Admissions in California, 1992-2002
- MA Use among African Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives
- MA and the Environment
- General Health Effects of MA
- MA Use Among Men
- MA Use Among Men Who have Sex with Men
- MA Use Among Women
- MA Use and HIV and Hepatitis C
- MA Detoxification
- MA Myths

Innovative Programs

- **Proposition 36**
 - Treatment in lieu of jail
- **Dependency Drug Courts**
 - Addressing parental substance abuse problems, child welfare, and family cohesion
- **Welfare and Child Welfare**
 - Including addiction specialists in social service settings as part of comprehensive services

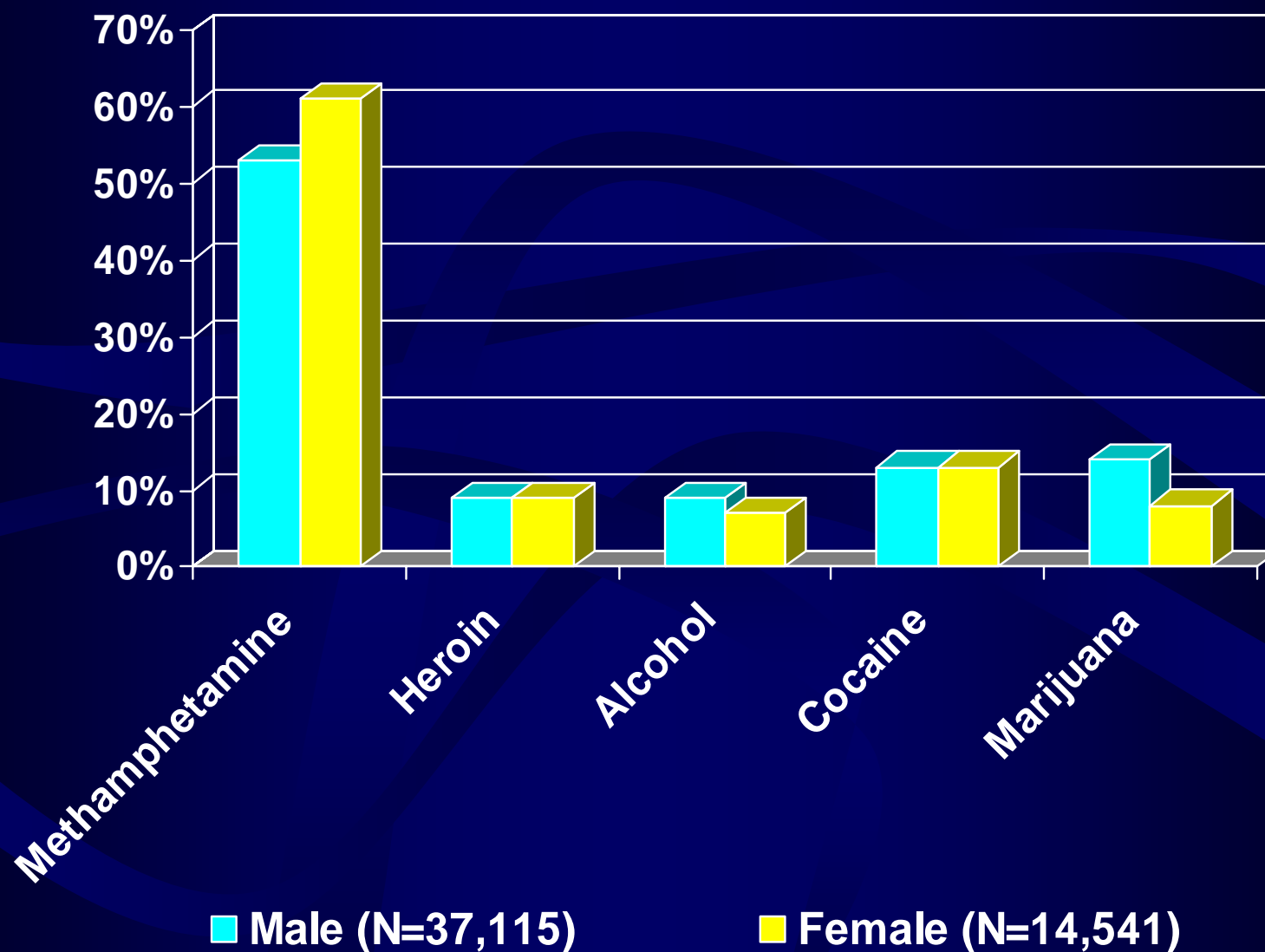


Proposition 36 Admissions by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



The same racial and ethnic pattern in the general population is seen in the Prop 36 admissions

Proposition 36 Admissions by Gender



Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs), 2004-05

Proposition 36

Gives drug offenders option of entering treatment in lieu of going to jail

- The state saved \$2.50 for every \$1 spent on Proposition 36 offenders.
- Taxpayers saved \$4 for every \$1 spent of Proposition 36 offenders who completed treatment.

UCLA Cost Benefit Analysis Findings



Notes: Figure provides a summary of cost offsets. The zero-line can be interpreted as cost neutral. Any bar above the line represents a cost increase and any bar below the line represents a cost saving.

Substance Abuse Offender Treatment Program

\$25 Million Provides Financial Incentive for
Counties

- Enhancing Treatment Services
- Increasing the Proportion of Sentenced Offenders
- Reducing Delays
- Use of a Drug Court Model
- Developing Treatment Services

Proposition 36 Reforms

- Jail Sanctions
- Drug Testing
- Enhanced Judicial Monitoring
- Modification of the Terms of Probation
- Extension of Length of Treatment
- Successful Completion of Treatment

Reducing Barriers for Women

- Gender Specific Programs
 - Provide treatment responsive to women's identity, roles, needs, strengths, health, and recovery
- Integrated Collaborative Services for Co-Occurring Disorders
 - Provide training, promote collaboration
- Trauma-Informed Treatment
 - Improve the system's response



Thank you

**California State Department of Alcohol and
Drug Programs**



**Learn more about ADP
on our Website:
www.adp.ca.gov**